

have built another nest, laid eggs, and brought out nearly fullgrown young in twenty days, and there must certainly have been at least one other pair in the vicinity. On August 4 I again saw three Kinglets at the same locality, after which date they were not seen again. One at least of those seen on this date had the crown-patch of the adult.

The first well identified nest of the Golden-crowned Kinglet seems to have been that found by H. D. Minot (Land-birds and Game-birds of New England, ed. 1. 56 (1877)) in the White Mountains of New Hampshire on July 16, 1876. This nest, which contained young birds, was four feet from the ground in a hemlock, pensile like the majority of recorded nests. Mr. Vickery's Lynn nest (O. & O. xiv. 95, 111 (1889)), which contained only three eggs, was in a spruce tree and likewise suspended from a limb. Both the nests of the Golden-crown recorded by H. Austen (O. & O. xiv. 93-94 (1889); xv. 106 (1890)) from the vicinity of Halifax, Nova Scotia, were "suspended . . . on twigs . . . fully three to eight inches underneath the main branch . . . fastened by the side with moss to the small branches." One of two nests of the Ruby-crown, however, was built on a limb (l. c. xv. 106), while the other was suspended. Brewster's account (Auk, v. 337-344 (1888)), the fullest that has yet appeared of the nesting of the Golden-crowned Kinglet, gives details of three nests found in Winchendon (Mass.), or vicinity, all of which were pensile.

A brief record of the taking of the present nest has already appeared in 'The Taxidermist' (no. 4, p. 7 (Oct. 1908)).—S. F. BLAKE, *Stoughton, Massachusetts*.

A Record of Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*).—A male Townsend's Solitaire was taken at Collegeville, Minnesota, Dec. 20, 1909. Although far from its normal haunts, the bird was very active and its melodious warble broke the monotony of the winter day. Coues remarks, that this bird is "capable of musical expression in an exalted degree."

When found, it was feeding in a young evergreen grove, planted about a mile and a half from the railway station and only a few hundred feet from Observatory Hill. Dr. Thomas S. Roberts of Minnesota State University, Minneapolis, kindly verified my identification.

Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle Am., Part IV, page 165) says that it has been found "straggling, in autumn or winter to Kansas (Wallace, October) . . . and northwestern Illinois (Waukegan, Dec. 16, 1875). Since its breeding range "extends from the Coast Ranges to the Black Hills of North Dakota" (Ridgway loc. cit.), the Minnesota record of Dec. 20, 1909, is interesting. The mounted specimen was added to the bird collection of St. John's University Museum, Collegeville, Minnesota.—SEVERIN GERTKEN, *Collegeville, Minn.*

Regular Breeding of Alice's Thrush in Arctic East Siberia.—In a paper entitled, Notes on the Birds and Mammals of the Arctic Coast of East Siberia (Proc. of the New Engl. Zoöl. Club, Vol. V, 1914) on page 37